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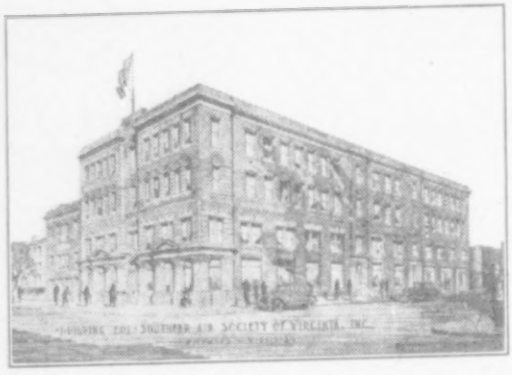

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W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor — Irene C. Malvan, Business Manager

The Crisis was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is conducted by an Editorial Board, consisting of W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor-in-chief, Walter White, Herbert J. Seligmann and Rachel Davis Du Bois.

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FORECAST

•

With the November, 1931, number, The Crisis comes of age. It was established in November, 1910. To celebrate this issue, we shall publish an enlarged number. We expect tributes and comments from:

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Will you please turn to page 352

As the Eagle Soars

It is safe to say that half of the beliefs held by mankind are not founded on any known verifiable facts; nor is there biologic justification for most of the paraphernalia of modern civilization. We accept it naively because we grew up in it; we suffer it as we do disease, crime, poverty, and ignorance because we became habituated to it in childhood; and the imbecilities and stupidities are handed on from generation to generation.

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•

Thesis and antithesis: Ramsay MacDonald leading the Associated Bankers of the World to the Green Pastures of Down with the Dole; and Stalin making love to France and her Horde of Gold.

•

Hoover in his great balancing act of encouraging private wealth by social starvation and establishing democracy by the Bell Telephone Company instead of Congress.

•

Too much oil and wheat and cotton from private initiative and too few autos, children and clothes by law and gospel. Down with communism!

•

Nye firing Cannon across the bows of the Solid South just because a bishop made a good thing out of anti-Catholic politics. Well, what's politics for?

•

Gandhi in a loin cloth with a quart of rice starts out to conquer Europe. David was a piker and Goliath the world's Easy-Mark compared with this.

•

We turned Depression Corner last April led by the Cabinet, the American Federation of Labor, the National Security League and the D. A. R., not to mention three brass bands and two roosters (including Matthew Woll). And we're still turning.

•

Morning's at Seven, the Earth is dew-pearled; God's in his Heaven, all's wrong with the world.

•

When a Philanthropist gives a million to ward off starvation, one is torn between the desire to give him a personal kiss and a social kick.

•

France lurched and climbed on Germany's back, Germany couldn't bear the burden and started to fall; England caught her and stubbed her own toe and now the United States is permitting Mr. Morgan to help England with our money, while we keep out of European "entanglements," and lest we have the whole shooting-match on our own back.

Why should Italy and the Pope fight? Like husband and wife, there's nothing to do but make up or burst up. And bursting up would entirely spoil that comfortable monopoly of the Church Universal held by the Italian cardinals of Rome.

•

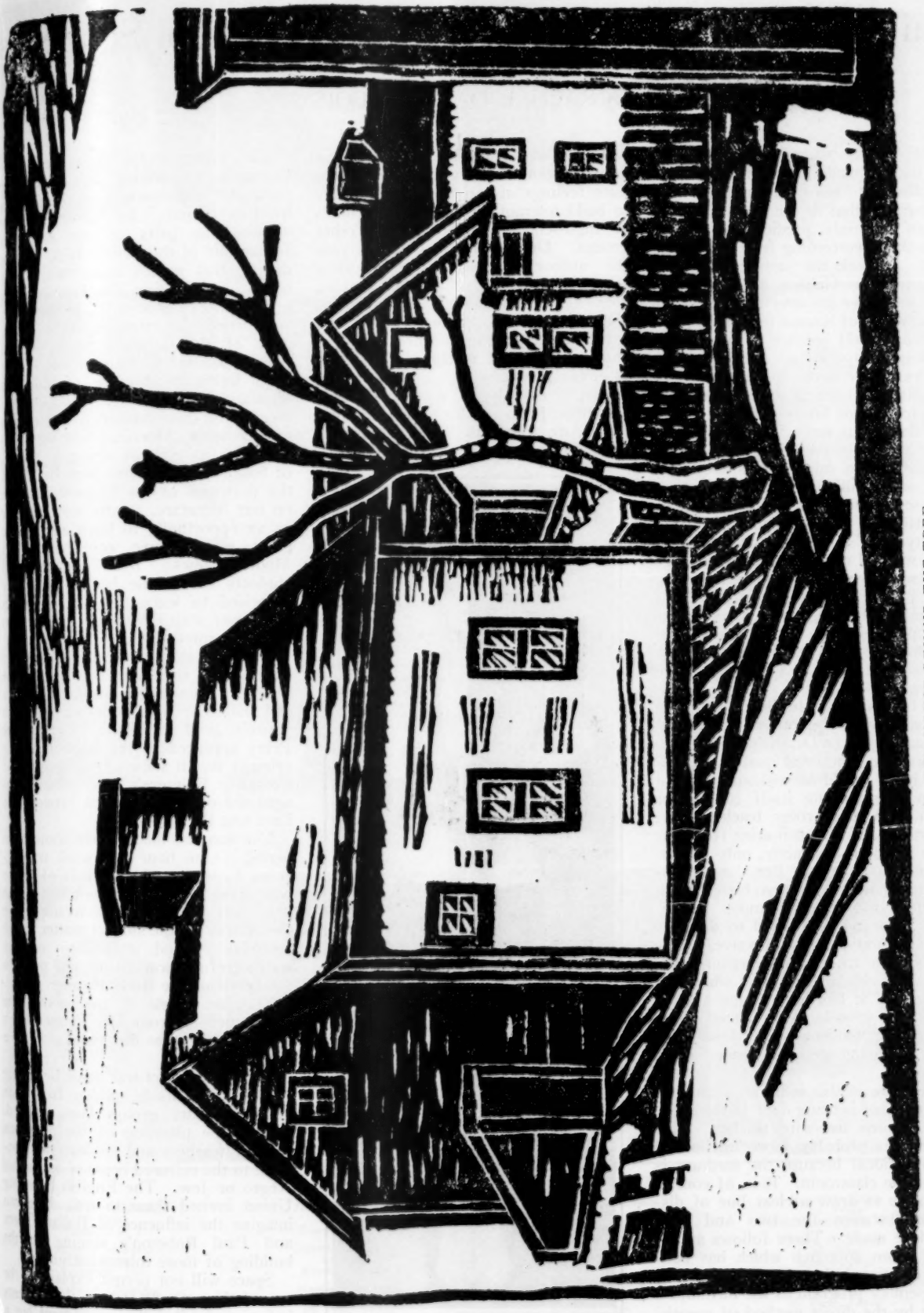
"After me the Deluge," says King Revolution and he says a mouthful to France and Portugal, to Russia and Brazil, to Cuba and to Mother Spain. But there are worse things than deluges and that China knows.

•

The major problem of stealing is restoring the goods which you don't want. Which illustrates the plight of the dog France, the mouse Syria and the black cat Italy.

•

Experts in international finance are now explaining that Nobody did Nothing and that the threatened Wobble of the Pound Sterling originated in the Stars and points beyond. Meanwhile, Mr. Norman of the Bank of England is resting in Canada and contemplatively licking his whiskers.



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By Henderson Lee, a Cleveland School Boy

Building Tolerant Attitudes in High-School Students

By RACHEL DAVIS DUBOIS

WHAT are attitudes and how can they be made more tolerant? We seem almost to have mastered the laws of nature so that in the physical world we can not only predict but control events thus overcoming fear and superstition. It took the sacrifice of many scientists, like Galileo, to bring this about and if we are ever to control this chaotic world of human relations before it destroys itself because of our stupidity then many of us and especially teachers will have to make social scientists of ourselves and stop trusting to the method of hocus pocus.

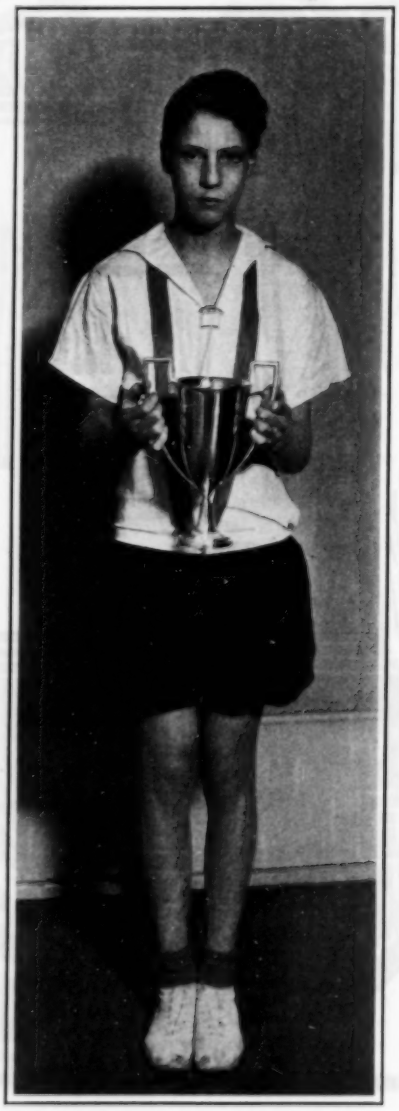
To define our terms: An attitude is simply a habit of the mind, a set toward or away from a value. A value is anything people will make an effort to avoid or possess. Our behavior is a result of our attitudes and depends not upon heredity but upon the situations in which we find ourselves. If we change the situations we can change attitudes, so the behavior. This shows a little of the kind of thinking being done by our social psychologists but they need the classroom teachers to help test their theories and thus make them more practical.

Are tolerant attitudes developed more effectively by the emotional or the intellectual appeal? Dr. Kilpatrick says: "Without an emotional quality, the attitude itself would be without sufficient life to communicate itself to another person." A class room teacher says: "Tolerance and altruism arise from our ability to think abstractly, only the intelligent can do this. But the less intelligent should be given better habit formation and better examples to imitate." Research is needed to discover which method is most effective. It is now possible to test and measure attitudes with standardized tests which are reliable and it has been found that at least in the schools so far tested, there is a strong tendency for those with higher intelligence to show more tolerance.

Elsewhere in this issue an account is given of what is being done in the classroom by one live-wire teacher. Her approach is probably more intellectual than emotional because the medium is that of the classroom. It is, of course, impossible to draw a clear line of distinction between the two and both should be made. There follows an account of an approach which has been more emotional than intellectual using the assembly program as the medium.

Not by the direct method of preaching against prejudice but by the indirect method of personal contact and dramatization in situations which produce feelings of satisfaction do we try to build tolerant attitudes in the minds of high-school students toward other groups. During the past school year the author visited the cooperating schools one-half day a week, taking with her the "raw material" (books, magazine articles, posters, etc.) with which she helped the student committees and the assigned teachers build their assembly programs.

The year's slogan was "The Contribution of Various Races to Our Complex American Life." We did our planning in harmony with great seasonal events; for instance since Columbus Day comes in October, we presented contributions of the Italians in that month. In November, we showed the gifts of the American Indian and of the British Isles, because during that month those two groups met around the first Thanksgiving table in the spirit of good-will. In December, we turned our attention to the many gifts of the Germans, laying special stress upon the Christmas' songs.



Ruth Westmoreland. *See Page 346*

In February, because of Lincoln's birthday, and his significance to the Negro, the contribution of that race to our complex American life was portrayed in its gifts of music, of poetry, of food, and of famous men. In March, the portrayal of the Hebrew influence on our literature, theatre and art gave us an opportunity to learn also of the great philanthropic contributions of Modern Jews. Both teachers and students of Gentile background were surprised to learn that five Hebrews came over with Columbus, one of them being his interpreter.

In April, at cherry-blossom time, we learned of the contributions of the Orient. Chinese rugs and fairy tales and India's spiritual influence vied with Japan's doll festival. Commodore Perry appeared on the stage in a little original sketch showing his delivery of President Fillmore's letter which presaged the opening of trade between the East and the West.

Use was also made of the home-room period. One hour per week was devoted to this work, one-half of which was spent in the auditorium and the next half in their home-rooms where they discussed the subject matter of the assembly period. Definite outlines were carefully worked out and put into the hands of the student leader.

The last week of the month five young people from Dr. Feinscrieber's Temple led the discussions in one school.

Personal contact was made by having at least one outside speaker from each of the culture groups being studied. During the planning of the programs the key teachers and students were invited to the cultured home of an Italian, Negro or Jew. The English Speaking Union invited them to tea. One can imagine the influence of Italian Opera and Paul Robeson's singing on the building of more tolerant attitudes.

Space will not permit explaining the use of the attitude test on the students before and after the experiment but a significant change toward more toler-

N. A. A. C. P. PRIZE BABIES

Pearl L. Williams
1st Prize
Newport, R. I.

Betty J. Roberts
2nd Prize
Evansville, Ind.

Quetia F. Dunigan
1st Prize
Kokomo, Ind.

Jesse L. Stephens, Jr.
3rd Prize
El Paso, Texas

Jeannine E. Brent
1st Prize
Bloomington, Ill.

Gwendaline Baylor
1st Prize
Evansville, Ind.

Montie E. Mathis
1st Prize
El Paso, Texas

Emmett R. Butler
2nd Prize
Newport, R. I.

Jesse Mae Henderson
2nd Prize
Bloomington, Ill.

Francis E. Davis
1st Prize
Mansfield, O.

Betty C. Waldon
1st Prize
Kokomo, Ind.

Walter Johnson
3rd Prize
Evansville, Ind.

Henrietta Lillie
1st Prize
New Kensington, Pa.

Mary D. Baker
1st Prize
Muncie, Ind.

Phillip Moore, Jr.
2nd Prize
El Paso, Texas

James W. Holland
3rd Prize
Kokomo, Ind.

Kappa Alpha Thetas

ance was shown. Certain it is that both the curricular and extra curricular activities should be utilized to realize the social mission of education, i. e., the development of desirable attitudes which make for good citizenship.

Changing Racial Attitudes

By KATHERINE GARDNER

Rachel Davis Du Bois is pioneer in the work of measuring and guiding the thought and prejudice of high-school students in race problems. Her work has been done in the general assemblies of public and private schools.

Here is a story of another kind of work done in a classroom by a Philadelphia teacher with gratifying results. Miss Gardner, the writer, is Secretary of the Church Womens' Committee of the Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"IF all teachers were like Miss Wanger, there wouldn't be a race problem very long," was the comment of one who heard her tell the story of her work in South Philadelphia High School for Girls, at an interracial conference of church women in New Jersey. As teacher of a senior course in "Problems of Democracy" Miss Wanger annually gives at least three weeks of time to a study of the Negro, preceding it with a test to discover the existing attitudes of the class. Last year's test contained such questions as "Is a black skin a sign of inferiority?" "Are white men more energetic than Negroes?" "Do you object to living next door to a Negro?" This was followed by a period when the class was given an opportunity to express opinion on Negro characteristics. Both questions and discussion revealed a large proportion of prejudice. In the class of forty, eighteen thought Negroes dull, nine unclean, five lazy, while individual girls considered them spendthrifts, uncivilized, loud, savage, brutal, etc. Several mentioned desirable characteristics and one or two showed fairly favorable attitudes, but on the whole there was very little evidence of knowledge or fair-mindedness in the group.

This then is the type of material with which Miss Wanger has to work—forty girls, 16 to 18 years of age, from an environment where prejudices are apt to be most violent; girls whose contacts with lower class Negroes have given them a definite concept of inferiority—what can be accomplished in a few short weeks to overcome the influence of tradition and prejudice?

First comes an assignment for general information along the following lines: Negro characteristics—mental, moral, physical; Effects of reconstruction both legal and social; Geographical distribution; Social conditions—intermarriage, crime, poverty, education, health; Economic status. Ample references are given under each of these headings and a week or more is allowed for study. Then come a few days of discussion followed by another assignment on Contributions to American Life and Proposed Constructive Solutions to the Problem with study of some particular phases of Negro life and books by Negro authors. Said Miss Wanger in telling her story: "When we start our first discussions we find the girls aroused and excited by the facts that have been disclosed through their reading as to discrimination and oppression. When they read about the accomplishments of Negroes and themselves become acquainted with the poetry and prose that Negroes have produced, excitement gives way to amazement. As we discuss, enthusiasm for Negro achievement mounts."

Negro speakers, chosen not merely for their message but also for their interesting personalities, are introduced into the course, and sometimes members of the class arrange a program on Negro accomplishment. Once the class gave a tea for a Negro speaker, inviting all the upper form colored girls of the school to come as their guests. The interest spreads outside of the group so that for the special speakers the room is packed. At the close of the course a test is given, the final question being "Has your attitude toward the Negro changed? If so, how? " As an alternative a very easy question is given so that there is no temptation to answer simply for the sake of the mark. Here are a few of the answers:

"Heretofore I really never believed there was a worthwhile Negro. I always associated them wtih crime, vice, etc. I always thought Negroes did not have enough brains to go through school. Now I think that Negroes are equal to whites. I have never realized that Negroes had not been given a square deal. I never knew that if you educated a Negro he was an asset to the community. I never thought that Negroes were human and could give us great writers and great singers instead of people to fill our jails. It is through this study and through some extra reading that I find there are good and bad in each race."

"Although I hope I did not show it, I felt that they were an inferior race, and in a way resented anything which placed one of their number above the whites. I still to some extent feel a slight prejudice . . . but I am very wrong to be even slightly prejudiced and I am ashamed of myself for having been as I was."

"Before my study of the Negro my attitude toward them was I think rather favorable. However, it was always my impression that Negroes did not wish to mingle with white people more than was necessary. Now I know it varies with the individual. . . . Whereas before I did not go out of my way to speak to a colored friend I now do so to show my friendship which somehow they are fearful to accept. In my classrooms, where possible, I sit near the colored girls, so as to become thoroughly acquainted."

After reading Arthur Fauset's "For Freedom" one girl wrote:

"I blush with shame at my great ignorance and prejudice in regard to the colored race. All my life I have considered the Negro as someone who will wash my clothes and scrub the floors of my home, in short make this a pleasanter place for me. I have always liked the girl my mother has employed, but outside my home the Negro has always been an alien to me. Mr. Fauset in his book has acquainted me with Negroes, while years of contact failed."

The question may be asked "But is this anything more than a superficial change of mental attitude? Does it carry over into conduct and influence?" That remains to be seen, but there are indications that the girls are setting their newly acquired knowledge to work in practical ways. They tell Miss Wanger of their efforts to convert their friends and families to a more liberal point of view. They give reports of their own conduct like this:

" . . . I used to object to sitting beside a colored person either on a street car, in the movies, or even in school; but now I don't mind at all. Just a few months ago, I remember, I was on a street car which was fairly crowded and the only vacant seat was beside a Negro. In spite of the fact that I was so tired that I could hardly stand up, I wouldn't sit down. Now I see how foolish I've been!"

Most hopeful of all perhaps is what took place during a class discussion with a Negro speaker. One of the girls said to him:

"We know what you say is true because we have studied this problem. It is the theatre managers, and such people who discriminate who need to hear you more than we do." Another girl rose very quickly and answered: "Yes, but that is the old generation that does not know any better. We are the new generation, and we must see that things are different."

If each term sees even a few girls leave that class with such purpose in their hearts it is a hopeful sign for the future of race relations in America.

Racial Inter-Marriage

By HERBERT ADOLPHUS MILLER

Professor Herbert A. Miller, the well-known sociologist, was recently dismissed from Ohio State University because of his attitude toward race problems. Among the charges not openly mentioned was the fact that he took his class in sociology to Wilberforce University, a colored institution in Southern Ohio. Professor Miller explains this action.

IN THE CRISIS for August, there was a quotation from the Ohio State Journal taken from my discussion before the Legislative Committee concerning the Wilberforce trip. I have been misinterpreted so many times, especially by that paper that I shall be glad to have you print this letter.

The rumor was going about that the trip itself and the dancing were compulsory. It so happened that I had taken a class for the full day to Wilberforce on Lincoln's birthday, and, when the request from my class in the spring came, it was very late in the term and I did not wish to take the time for a trip. It might have happened that the trip would have been compulsory, but the fact was in this case that, for purely personal reasons, I only arranged the trip on the insistence of the students. With regard to the dancing, which even within the rules of Wilberforce is not formally permitted, in this case was spontaneously begun. When I discovered that it was going on I was surprised and raised no objection, I did feel however that it might arouse some discussion, and, since such discussion, at the present time would advance the cause not at all, I disapproved of it.

With regard to racial intermarriage to which reference is made in the statement, I had said a good deal more than was printed to the, not highly intellectual, Legislative Committee, trying to make it clear that nature offered no objection to intermarriage as is proven by the fact that always and everywhere that races have been in contact, race mixture has taken place. I also explained that religious and culture groups had exactly the same kind of objections to marriages contracted with persons outside the group as have been objected to in exactly the same with regard to interracial marriages. In many of these cases, however, the lines have now been entirely broken down. For example, my wife's grandfather and grandmother belonged to different sects of the Quakers. Both were turned out of Meeting when they married. Also, my New England grandmother was never quite reconciled to the fact that my mother married a Swede. Marriages, for example, between Jews and Gentiles still are relatively infrequent and when they occur there is often considerable difficulty in making social adjustments, and it is quite disorganizing to the children. I had said that I have seen intermarriages between most of the races of the world and although they are occasionally great successes, they often create difficult situations. In Mexico, where there is no race consciousness there is no problem of interracial marriages, the same is true in Egypt. The time will come when there will be no objection anywhere, but at present in most of the world there is a good deal of race consciousness and on that account the matter of racial intermarriages will take care of itself. What I was trying to make them understand was that the objection to racial intermarriages is the result of the accident of existing attitudes and has no inherent ultimate basis.

A Roman Holiday in Minneapolis

By CHATWOOD HALL

IMAGINE a modest cottage with darkened windows and a tomb-like silence within. Imagine scores of policemen surrounding the house. Imagine crowds composed of thousands of men, women, and children milling nightly about the house. Now animate the interior of the hushed and eerie-looking cottage with dark-skinned ex-soldiers of the World War, crawling furtively on their knees and hands from window to window and from door to door, revolvers, shot-guns, and rifles within easy reach. Imagine the police indifferent toward dispersing "the hostile and illegally-congregated crowds;*" strip the immediate crowd of all tolerance, decency, respect for law and order and property rights; fill the midsummer air with epithets, stones, bricks, and firecrackers; produce ubiquitous photographers; place in the nearby streets refreshment wagons doing a rushing business until the early hours of morning. Imagine all this, Gentle Reader, and what you have is a composite and vivid picture of American civilization, A.D. 1931, not in Mississippi, not in Georgia, not in Alabama, but in the far-northern city of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This was the picture that shocked the ordinarily peaceful city of Minneapolis in mid-July. For three or four nights the cottage mentioned above, lately occupied by Mr. Arthur A. Lee, World War veteran and postal employee, had been picketed by small groups of immediate neighbors mumbling threats and epithets, before the city at large was aware of the impending outrage. The newspapers had promised the Mayor that they would suppress news of the occurrence, but after about four days the situation had become so critical and had reached such foreboding proportions that the newspapers could not longer fail to release the story. The news spread like wildfire. Motorists surged into the neighborhood from all parts of the city, from adjacent towns, and from St. Paul, most of them eager to see their first real mob, and, upon the proper encouragement and provocation, to become participants. Traffic difficulties became almost as serious as the race difficulty. By the night of July 15, the affair had reached the proportions of a Roman Holiday—the immediate neighbors assuming the rôle of "gladiators," or the "participator crowd," and the curiosity seekers and onlookers fulfilling the part of the "spectator crowd."

Arrived in the neighborhood in defiance of a "Committee" of adjacent property owners that had "waited on"

* General Statutes of Minnesota, No. 10282, Unlawful Assembly, 1923.

him in the Post Office to warn him to keep out of the home that he had purchased, Mr. Lee's first serious hint of trouble was a large sign placed on his front porch, bearing this inscription: "No Niggers Allowed in this Neighborhood. This Means You." Events moved rapidly after the placing of the sign: black paint was smeared on the house and the garage during the night; the disgruntled knots of neighbors increased in size nightly and became more boisterous; insulting telephone calls were made; police protection was demanded and obtained from the Mayor, lately elected on a "law enforcement" platform, by Mr. Lee and a committee of leading citizens.

Each succeeding night saw larger and larger crowds pour into the neighborhood. Each night saw the mob,—growing bolder and bolder on account of police indifference, become more courageous, advance en masse closer and closer to the house, until on Wednesday night, July 15, the climax was reached. A repetition of the famous Detroit "Sweet case" was momentarily imminent. Yells of, "Let's rush the door," "Let's settle this now," "Let's drag the niggers out," etc.; the clatter of glass being knocked from the windows by stones; the flash of photographers' torches, and the bursting of firecrackers, created a revel of morons.

Fortunate for the mob that they did not "Rush the door"! Doubtless they would have entered through sheer force of numbers; but their entry would have been over the dead bodies of great numbers of the mob. For within that darkened cottage—at every window, at every door, at every opening—were set-faced veterans of the World War, men who had faced the German Army, men who knew how to handle guns rapidly and effectively. And they had guns: Lugers, Colts, rifles, and shotguns, most of them lent freely by outraged citizens.

It was a splendid show of indulgence and forbearance that the men within the besieged house did not fire when stones, rocks, and bricks began to rain against the house and through the windows. Where were the police? They were there; but the Mayor did not desire them to hurt anyone, and the Managing Editor of *The Minneapolis Tribune*, in a letter to the writer, expressed the opinion that physical violence on the part of the police might have caused a race riot!

Surprise and consternation seized most of the better-minded citizens of the city as the newspapers in each edition "played up" the affair daily in detail as "big news." To the credit of the newspapers, however, it must be said that their accounts were, generally, impartial and uncolored. This may be accounted for by the fact that, having suppressed their stories for several days, they had had more time to mull over the facts. On the other hand, and to the discredit of the newspapers, not an editorial paragraph did one of the three dailies print condemning the outrage. Bank robberies in nearby towns drew editorial fire; an exploding still fatality attracted editorial notice; an accident to a youth riding a bicycle without lights on the highway was worthy of editorial type; but a week-long outrage within the very lap of the city drew not one word of editorial condemnation.

A certain sheepishness in appearance and talk seized most of the white citizens. The burden of their reactions might be summed up in this remark of an old white citizen: "How could such a thing happen in Minneapolis; it seems more like down South." Nevertheless, such a thing was happening, and no organized, unified effort was being made on the part of the "good," civic-minded, or Christian citizens of the city to put an end to the outrage.

As is usual in such cases, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rushed to the ramparts and did much to break the morale of the hostile neighbors. Several white preachers issued a statement to the press urging Christian conduct and peace; but with the vitiating proviso that they issued their statement without any attempt to judge the merits of the case! And the merits of the case were screaming from the housetops!

As to the worth of Mr. Lee as an intelligent, peaceable, and Christian neighbor, the residents of the district gave no heed. The man's presence actually would have increased the average intelligence of the neighborhood. But it was a materialistic matter purely with the residents: How would his presence affect the value of their property was all that mattered. If in pursuing their ends they proved one thing conclusively, it was this: that they, and not Mr. Lee, are, by all the rules of decency, tolerance, and lawfulness, much more undesirable as citizens and neighbors than the man whom they considered persona non grata.

Far into the early hours of morning for more than a week the vicinity of the besieged house had all the aspects of a holiday, of American civilization on parade. The shrill voices of children, goaded on by the gruff voices of their parents, defiled the mid-summer air; young girls and women in pajamas, arm in arm, promenaded back and forth; periodically, firecrackers exploded; refreshment wagons reaped a harvest of nickels and dimes. Occasionally Negroes would appear on the scene; but the police would rush them out of the neighborhood or demand that they leave for fear that their presence might cause a disturbance!

At this late date, the Chairman of the "Improvement" (?) Association's

The Minneapolis Mob

A few of the thousands of white citizens who for a week tried to drive a colored man from his own home

committee, an individual whose name in this part of the country betrays him as either an immigrant or of the first generation, urges patience and peace until a "settlement" can be reached. Yet, only a few days ago, he was the obstreperous ringleader urging haste and extra-legal action.

Meanwhile, great numbers of letters and telephone calls reach the Lee home from both white and colored citizens, offering sympathy, urging fortitude, extending admiration and even financial assistance. The refreshment wagons have moved on. The Lee family still occupy their battered home. And the curtain has rung down on another contribution to, and outcropping of, American civilization in A.D. 1931. And the only arrest made to date is that of a youth caught by a detective in the act of hurling a stone at the cottage. He is now Scot-free. It was with consummate ease that he convinced a gullible judge that he did not hurl a missile, but was merely going through the motions!

Idyll in a Country Graveyard

By MARY G. ROESSLER

HE was a Negro child. I loved him because he was physically beautiful and gloriously intelligent—and because he was oppressed.

Albert was the first Negro I had ever seen. When I was a baby my father had read me the story of Little Black Sambo, and I had concluded that all black boys were silly and pathetically ugly. But one afternoon the principal brought into the second grade an exotic brown creature of golden-warm beauty.

At first I worshipped Albert as I would have worshipped any object of unusual beauty. He was an illegitimate child, and to compensate for the so-called crime of two races nature had given to him the loveliest physical qualities of the whites and blacks. His features were of Caucasian fineness, and his complexion light; but all else about him was negroid warmth, negroid color, negroid softness. Soon I learned to admire the rare precocity of his mind. Albert possessed more intelligence than any twelve of the white children who scorned the marvellous little fellow because he was not anemic-colored like themselves. And finally I was ineluctably attracted to Albert because he was the victim of the mordant uncouthness of public school children. He was beautiful; he was intelligent; but Albert was also black, and no self-respecting pupil might speak or play with him. Albert was doomed to loneliness—unless he could find another lonely child.

I was lonely; therefore I played with the brown boy. Our rendezvous was the graveyard. We had only a fragmentary half hour at lunch time to spend there. To meet after school was impossible because my mamma never allowed me to play with anyone and Albert's mamma always cautioned him to keep to himself. But our environment was to us pleasurable; Endymion and the Moon Goddess had not a lovelier trysting place than our immurated Arcadia with its sun-plashed weeping willows and wild flowers.

What use did we make of our ephemeral half hour? Albert and I picked wild flox and forget-me-nots and made of them beautiful lengthened tendrils. Taken from the graves of the dead they were, but we had untroubled minds. Neither of us had read the Tent Maker's quatrains, so we did not realize that each flower might have "sprung from some once lovely lip." But flower-picking and tendril-weaving took merely a portion of our thirty minutes. The remainder of the time we took turns reading from a thick volume of Greek Mythology. Keat's translation of Homer gave to him no more joy than this book gave to us. We, too, felt like some lone watchers of the sky when a new planet swims into their ken. By the end of the school year Albert and I had attended the wedding of Caelus and Terra, and had watched the sad Twilight of the Gods to its last glimmer.

Everything supremely joyous must be brief. It was the last day of school, and we were met for the last time in the graveyard. Our Greek Mythology had been read and reread; so today it had been left at home. Albert sat on a grave-stone "sacred to the memory of my wife," and I lay on a baby's grave. We had said very little. Suddenly Albert broke silence with: "I can't play with you after today. Mamma and I are going away next week." "Where?" I asked. "I don't know." There were several minutes of silence, then Albert again: "I think you're beautiful—because your skin is so white." This was the first time we had become conscious of our different blood.

I never saw Albert again. But is it not more perfect so? Perhaps my first love still thinks me whitely beautiful. Illusions are best left undestroyed.

Surely you must know that there are members of the "lighter races" who enjoy reading your "record of the darker races." But do most of them let THE CRISIS *know about this? If man has a song let him sing it, my tenet has always been; so to be consistent I must let you know, even though it can't make the veriest nuance of difference, how enthusiastic I am about the Negro magazine. Not Scribner's, Harpers, The Mentor, nor any of a half dozen more of magazines published by and dealing almost exclusively with the white races gives me more pleasure than* THE CRISIS. *On my reading table are some twelve favorite books of poetry, but that of Countee Cullen rivals in thumb-marks and underlinings all but one. Every triumph of a Negro recorded in your magazine gives me as much of a thrill as the accomplishments of one of my own race; no, it gives me more; for the impediments are more, the struggle greater, and the triumph consequently more heroic with the former. Life has given me a few fine friends. Two of these came from the "dark race," the race in which I find no darkness except that of skin.*

You might judge the foregoing comments typed by a very naive or a very designing person, because I submit them together with a manuscript for your acceptance or rejection. But I am neither designing nor naive. What I have said concerning THE CRISIS *comes from the heart. My sketch has very little to recommend it except its veracity. Can you use it?*

"Color Bar" in Delta Sigma Rho

By WILLIAM PICKENS

GEORGE JAMES FLEMING, who has just graduated with honors from the University of Wisconsin, has not only brains but diplomacy, tact, common-sense. Never has a student gone out from that school who enjoyed more of the respect and esteem of both townspeople and college folk, faculty and students. As a debater and a scholar he won honors for the University. There is a national fraternity in which membership is supposed to be won on merit—not on a silly thing like social snobbishness or a fool thing like skin-color. But this supposedly "honor" fraternity has an anti-Negro bar in its national constitution which prevents the local chapter in the University of Wisconsin from taking in Fleming, although everybody in the University, from the President down, fought to get Fleming admitted. And mind you, this is not an "anti-color" bar—it is an "anti-Negro" bar; you could be admitted if you palmed yourself off as a black Hindu or a black ex-savage from some cannibal island.

In February, 1930, George James Fleming won the Frankenburger oratorical contest of the University of Wisconsin, and received the $100 monetary award and the privilege of representing the university at the intercollegiate contest of the Northern Oratorical league in May. At the latter contest he placed third.

In the second semester of 1929-30, Fleming was an alternate on the varsity debating team, and in the first semester of 1930-31 was a regular member of the team, debating against Minnesota University and Beloit College.

At the close of the 1929-30 school year Fleming was not elected to Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary speech fraternity, but in 1931 the local chapter desired to do so. In April the president of the University forensic board—the student managing board in forensics—showed Fleming copies of letters which had been passed between H. L. Ewbank of the speech department and the executive chairman of the national council of the speech fraternity. From these letters one found out that the local group was seeking to find a way to elect Fleming. The national chairman explained that the national constitution forbade, and such a stipulation could only be changed by a majority vote of all the chapters in convention. (A national convention is held every five years; one was held the last days of June, 1931).

Nothing reached the public concerning the inability of the Wisconsin chapter to elect a Negro, until after the initiates were announced at the Spring forensic banquet in May. Fleming was known to a large number of the student body. He had been elected to Phi Kappa Phi, honorary scholastic fraternity; Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity; and Phi Beta Kappa; and for two years he had been on the editorial staff of the university daily. When the list of initiates showed that he was not elected, the Daily Cardinal carried a banner headline on the morning of May 15, and a front page editorial denouncing an honorary organization which drew the color line and declaring that the Wisconsin chapter should elect Fleming and let happen what will.

The two Madison papers, the Capital Times and the State Journal, both carried full stories and followed up with editorials in the same tone as that of the campus daily. The United Press and the Associated Press sent the story out over their wires, and the state papers took it up, many carrying editorials also. Later on both the State senate and assembly passed a resolution censuring the barring of a student from an honorary organization on account of color. The resolution was introduced by Assemblyman Rubin of Milwaukee and triumphantly adopted.

At the time of the initiation (May 14) the newly made members presented a resolution to the chapter deploring the color bar and requesting that the delegate to the national meeting be instructed to work for the repeal of the anti-Negro stipulation, and that the chapter immediately submit to be placed on the order of business a resolution to change the constitution.

Besides Delta Sigma Rho, the following campus organizations memorialized the national body to lift the color bar: Athenae Literary society, Hesperia Literary society, the Forensic Board; all of these are student organizations.

Otto Zerwick, white, after paying his membership fee, refused to join and take the pledge after he learned of the refusal of Negroes.

President Frank called the anti-Negro stipulation "silly" and said that "it had no place in an institution of higher learning." Later he declared that he would back any plan that the local chapter presented for focusing attention of the public on the matter and for dramatizing it. Mr. Frank is a member of the Northwestern chapter of the fraternity, but said that he did not know that such an anti-color clause existed.

The chairman of the executive council in writing to H. L. Ewbank said that, regardless of the color of the prospective member he could be admitted if he were anything but a Negro —an Indian, Filipino, etc.

Mr. Ewbank has recently written to say that the Convention voted to submit to the vote of the chapters an amendment making Negroes eligible on equal terms with whites. This amendment is to be presented to the various chapters after school opens this fall and the result of the vote will probably not be known until November.

Gloria L. Jenkins, Conn. — *Brady Collins, 3rd, Birmingham, Ala.* — *Clarice Evans, Birmingham, Ala.* — *Richard W. Smith, Detroit, Mich.* — *Sara Walker, Tampa, Fla.* — *Constance E. Anderson, New York*

THE BROWSING READER

The pamphlet "Black Justice," issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, sums up in a telling manner the present disabilities of American Negroes; and the preface by Broadus Mitchell, a Southern professor in Johns Hopkins University, is a fine, strong statement:

THE following pages reveal a melancholy story of legal discriminations against Negroes, in violation of unequivocal guarantees in the federal constitution. The practices cited are principally chargeable to the southern states, though not wholly so.

It is right that all southerners and all Americans should recognize the facts here set forth. It is proper that these conditions should be given the frankest and baldest statement. The greatest social inequities, by their very hugeness and pervasiveness, often escape our thought. The relative progress which the Negro has made in the last decades blinds our eyes to the galling limitations put upon him. Such a stock-taking as this pamphlet represents searches our honesty, and increases our humility.

We are not satisfied without asking the question, "Why these gross discriminations against Negroes?" In discovering the reasons, we shall have found the remedies.

The reasons are at least three hundred years old, dating from the beginning of Negro slavery in America. Discrimination against the Negro springs from a hoary source of fear, hatred, and suspicion, namely, from economic inferiority. The Negro has been oppressed because he has a low standard of living and little economic independence. And, the other way round, he is economically servile because he has been oppressed. Dependence and exploitation have encouraged each other. What we term race antipathy is really economic scorn, or, as often happens, consciousness of the threat of economic competition.

It is this fear of economic competition which, in the present connection, deserves emphasis. We speak, particularly in the case of the South, of the superior race. In the face of impositions upon the Negro, we content ourselves in the reflection that the whites are his betters, that in refusing social generosity we are at least preserving precious cultural integrity.

We have used this argument so readily that we have failed to examine into its truth. The fact is that the Negro is put upon, not because the gap which separates him from the whites is wide, but because it is narrow. The enemy of the Negro is not the attainment of the generality of the whites, but the lack of attainment. The Negro is disliked in the South because, in an honest view, blacks and whites are poor together, ignorant together, unindustrious together. Distinctions are sharp because in reality they are blurred. They have the appearance of being fundamental because they are really so largely superficial. The color line is graved deep because it is in fact shallow.

In this view, the shame of our white South at its treatment of the Negro becomes enveloped in our concern for our own condition. Advanced opinion has long declared that betterment of the whites depends upon betterment of the Negroes. I am not sure but what we should go further and recognize that improvement for the blacks hinges upon improvement for their white brothers.

Both of these reflections contain the answer as to remedies for discriminations—in law, in economic practice, in social habit—against the Negroes. Our problem is not racial, but broadly human. It is a matter of total efficiency, total enlightenment. While moral resolves will help, tolerance is the child of competence. Competence of both races will open the way for mutual help to replace mutual hurt.

We Southern whites are more the victims of slavery than the Negroes because, possessing a little economic advantage, we have nourished the constant inclination toward unfairness. The Negro, with notable patience, has nevertheless not failed through the long years to be aspiring; above all, in the present juncture, he demands justice, and here he is our master.

La Proie et l'Ombre by Jacques Roumain. Editions La Presse Port au Prince, Haiti. 1930.

THIS volume, slender in scope, but powerful in content, heralds a new day in Haitian literature and culture. Not only does it give evidence of a creative revival after the smothered decade of the occupation, but it signalizes a revolutionary change of style and outlook on life. The one of Haitian literature was formerly romantic and flamboyant, and though extremely competent, always sounded like a belated echo of France a generation or so removed. But here in this book, Jacques Roumain has brought Haitian letters into a sharp realignment with modern style and comtemporary thought, and even at the cost of some cynicism and disillusionment, this is a worth while achievement. The change permits a close realistic study of contemporary Haitian life, without romantic distortion or grandiloquence, and one can safely predict that when the author's promised novel of peasant life, La Montagne Ensorcelée, appears a new Haitian literature will have dawned. Even these present fragmentary sketches of the life of the disillusioned intellectuals of Roumain's generation, are permanent records of the painful introspective reaction of wounded patriotism and sensitive culture. The style places the author almost in the front rank of contemporary French writers, indeed, there are few writers in the Western hemisphere with such subtlety and mastery of prose style.

ALAIN LOCKE.

THE CRISIS has received within the last few months, numbers of volumes, some of which we can only mention, and while of others we may add a word.

Eugene H. Hoffman has published in Los Angeles a novel "Now I am Civilized." It is a satire of the misspelled word type and fails to be interesting.

Two books of Kirby Page and Devere Allen deserve attention and can be used to great advantage for reference. "National Defense" by Kirby Page, editor of the *World Tomorrow*, is a study of the origin, results and prevention of war. Its 400 pages contain a mass of material. Perhaps indeed they would be more readable if the book was condensed by one-half. Nevertheless, considering the evil, cost and horror of war, this volume gives needed data and figures for those who believe in peace and those who are hesitating.

In a similar way, Devere Allen, also of the World Tomorrow, has published the "Fight for Peace." It is a sort of history of the pacifist movement, running to 700 pages. Here again condensation would have greatly increased the interest, but the earnestness and widespread research of the author has produced a valuable and substantial volume.

Randolph Edmunds, who teaches at Morgan College, has brought out "Shades and Shadows." It is a volume of six plays in which the Negro of intelligence will be interested because they are not of the usual "Harlem" type. We recommend the book to Little Theatre Movements for experiment.

THE POET'S PAGE

No One's More Happy Than I

By MARIE HAWKINS

THE birds are joyous and leisurely soar
Across the bright heavens on high,
And as they fly they seem to sing
"There is no one more happy than I."

The fish in their watery home,
Beneath the soft blue sky,
Seem to murmur as they swim along,
"There is no one more happy than I."

The animals in their forest homes
As they pass each other by
Seem almost to smile, nod their heads, and say,
"There is no one more happy than I."

Even the trees as they sway in the breeze,
And the flowers on the ground where they lie,
Whisper sweetly to each other and declare,
"There is no one more happy than I."

So teachers and pupils, and no one omitted,
Ought ever heave a sigh;
Forget their troubles and say again
"There is no one more happy than I."

Resolute

OVER and over again
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the book of life
Something I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill;
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work at my task
With a resolute will,
Over and over again.

The Gorge

By MAE JOHNSON

ROCKS of all varied shapes,
Some shaped as big stout Roman gates,
Some shaped as steeples pointed and tall,
Some shaped as big round bouncing balls—
They're at the Gorge.

Some shaped as Viking ships on the coast,
Some shaped as ducks in the oven to roast,
Some shaped as houses tall and short,
Some in groups making a fort—
There at the Gorge.

The Little Flower

I SAW a little flower,
The name I do not know,
Its petals were steep like towers
And also as white as snow.

Here is a page of poems by Negro Children in Cleveland, Ohio, where the public libraries and some of the settlement houses have taken a special interest in the development of creative writing among young people. All of these poems, except THE SOUTH, *by Gwyn Clark, are by children under fourteen years of age. The youngest child is nine. Gwyn's poem was written when he was fourteen, but he is older now, and a student at Central High School. Ralph Turner is a member of a children's group under Miss Thelma Taylor at the Quincy Branch Library. The other children are frequenters of the Playhouse Settlement, and their poems were given me by Miss Frances Williams, a worker there. The Playhouse is under the direction of Russell and Rowena Jelliffe, and sponsors a Children's Theatre giving weekly performances. The block print used as the frontispiece in this issue of* THE CRISIS *is by a member of the Playhouse group.*

LANGSTON HUGHES.

The City

By THOMAS JOHNSON

THE city, a place of hundreds of stores,
And thousands of people doing daily chores;
With hustle and bustle, they go on their way,
Up and down the broad street way.
The autos toot, the street cars clang;
A mass it is! Oh, what a shebang.

The South

By GWYN CLARK

IT'S pitiful to see
These white women who will faint
When stung by a bee,
Or jump on a chair
And pull their dresses above the knee,
If by chance a mouse they see—
Yet they can watch their men
Throw a rope over a beam, laugh and sing,
While at the other end a colored man swings,
Or see a Negro tied to a stake and baked;
And they do not faint.
They say they are civilized and Christians—
But there is no worse barbarism
In this "sweet land of Liberty."

The Evergreen Tree

By IRMA MAE JOHNSON

ONCE a little evergreen tree
Grew by the side of the road.
It was not very big you see
And of course not very old.

It was a weary little tree,
It grew all alone by itself,
It was happy as it could be
Alone to bear its troubles left.

Hallowe'en

By IRMA MAE JOHNSON

ON the night of Hallowe'en
When the witches take the air,
The ghosts so white and keen
With their long gowns and black hair,
We are very glad and happy
When that excited night comes,
For we are all good and ready
For the Hallowe'en night fun.

Autumn

By AUSTEEN JOHNSON

SEE the leaves come falling down,
Green and yellow, red and brown,
It breaks the heart of Oaks to see
How bare and lonely their limbs will be.

A Love Poem

By GWYN CLARK

NO dream is sweeter, dear, than lies
Star-like within your eyes.
There's beauty in a glance of yours
Remembered long as time endures.
No petals of a rose I find
As soft as your lips pressed to mine.
There's understanding in your look,
Your hand in mine revealing much.
You're dearer than more words express,
Yet best can I here confess
My love for you, and you will find
No love as great or true as mine.

Chinese Melody

By RALPH TURNER

HI-HUM-TOY
A forgetful boy,
Lost all his sense one day.
He coughed through his ears,
And talked through his nose,
In a forgetful way.

He skipped on his hands,
And ate with his toes,
And like as not drank through his eyes.
And all of this is a flexible joke
Or, maybe, just a surprise.

Is The N. A. A. C. P. Lying Down On Its Job?

THE N. A. A. C. P. does its work with as little fanfare of trumpets as possible. It realizes that its chief means of advertisement is work accomplished.

Nevertheless, we often hear it intimated by persons who do not realize our objects or our methods or our ideals that we are "lying down on the job." To this there is but one effective answer: an appeal to the facts.

Let us take the year 1930 and the unfinished year 1931.

In 1930:

1. We helped to defeat Judge Parker.

2. We opposed Senators who voted for Parker in the fall elections.

3. We stopped the leasing of Negro federal prisoners to the state in Georgia.

4. We mobilized public sentiment in the case of threats against two Negro purchasers of homes in White Plains, New York.

5. We aided in the prosecution and helped secure the conviction of a white police officer in New Orleans who murdered a colored girl.

6. We aided in the defense of a Negro in Louisiana who was acquitted of rape.

7. We protested the "Jim-Crowing" of colored Gold Star mothers and induced many to decline the trip to France.

8. We prosecuted the Texas White Primary case in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

9. We successfully attacked the steamship exclusion of colored passengers to Cuba.

10. We defeated in court the Richmond Segregation Ordinance.

11. We defeated the Virginia White Primary law disfranchising Negroes in the United States District Court of Appeals.

12. We brought to trial a policeman in Brooklyn, New York, who shot a Lincoln University student.

13. We presented the authorities in Indiana with the names of twenty-seven men who lynched two Negroes.

14. We continued the editing and publishing of THE CRISIS magazine, aggregating for the twenty years of its existence a net paid circulation of 8,819,979 copies at a cost of $801,751.

Outside of the cost of THE CRISIS, the National Association expended for its work in 1930, $54,033.

Since January 1, 1931:

1. A nation-wide legal campaign for full civil rights for American Negroes has been inaugurated.

2. The N. A. A. C. P. intervened when Judge Clark of New Jersey tried to have the 18th Amendment declared invalid. This was because his argument applied to the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

3. In the case of the proposed Rosenwald Hospitals for Negroes, the N. A. A. C. P. demanded the right of Negroes to admission to public hospitals in the North, and the right of medical education.

4. The Secretary visited Haiti in January and the Annual Conference in June appealed to the President for immediate steps toward restoring Haitian independence.

In August, the Government announced its intention of restoring the Treaty Departments of the Hatian Government to Haitian control.

5. Because of a secret circular restricting enlistments in the four colored regiments, the N. A. A. C. P. has questioned the war Department on its attitude toward Negro soldiers.

6. The Texas White Primary case has been argued in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and is now on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

7. Beginning in 1928, the N. A. A. C. P. secured two reversals and new trials for colored boys convicted of murder in Arkansas. Their sentences were thus reduced from hanging to ten years imprisonment. We are now working to secure their pardon or parole.

8. William Harper of Norfolk, Virginia, was sentenced to be hanged for assault on a white woman. The N. A. A. C. P. established the character of the woman as a prostitute and drunkard and proved that she was not near the place of the alleged assault. Harper was acquitted and the woman sentenced to five years imprisonment for perjury.

9. The showing of the film, "The Birth of a Nation," has been prevented in Detroit, Michigan; Montclair, New Jersey; Omaha, Nebraska; St. Paul, Minn., and Portland, Oregon.

10. The Association is defending three colored men accused of the murder of a white woman in Winsor, Missouri. The case is on appeal to the Missouri Supreme Court.

11. In three cases the Association is seeking to stop discrimination in public schools: In Mansfield, Ohio, where a case has been brought; in Hillburn, New York; in Vallejo, California, where a separate school has been closed.

12. Two of the lynchers at Marion, Indiana, were tried through the instigation of the N. A. A. C. P. and acquitted. The Attorney General was appealed to in vain to continue the case of the others. The third Negro youth involved, who escaped lynching, has been defended and has at last received the sentence of only a year. As a result of these activities, the N. A. A. C. P. succeeded in having an Anti-Lynching Bill passed by the Illinois Legislature. This Bill automatically suspends a sheriff when a lynching occurs.

13. In Minneapolis, a mob tried to eject a colored man from a white residential district. The N. A. A. C. P. went to the city authorities and maintained the man's right of residence.

14. The N. A. A. C. P. investigated the discrimination against colored people in Arkansas in the administration of Red Cross relief. It found discrimination in some counties, but not in others, and brought the matter to the attention of the National Chairman.

15. The N. A. A. C. P. induced Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania to veto a poorly drawn Amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1887.

16. The N. A. A. C. P. pledged itself to oppose the candidacy of Ex-Senator David Baird of New Jersey for Governor of the state. Baird voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker.

In addition to the above activities, the N. A. A. C. P. has had to raise the money to finance them; has sent out 434 press releases to let the country know what it was doing; has held three hundred and sixty meetings in various parts of the country, and has continued the publication of THE CRISIS.

We do not pretend that the above record of work is exhaustive or epoch-making, but anyone who describes this work as a process of "lying down on the job" is surely unacquainted with the niceties of the English language.

In the above cases we say "we did" this and that. That does not mean that we were the only workers; others helped; others strove; others accomplished; we initiated or co-operated or suggested or brought the matter to a close. We spent money—much money; others spent even more. But the important thing is that the deed was done, the object attained.

Moreover, with all we did there was much we did not do, did not even attempt. Indeed, what we did do was little of what we wanted to do and (*Will you please turn to page* 354)

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

¶ Haiti is among the nations participating in the International Colonial Exposition at Paris. The little republic occupies a well-allotted space in the Cité des Information, close to the British and American offices, and has on display a small but comprehensive exhibit of all phases of the national life, educational, industrial and cultural. A special feature is the much prized historical relic, the anchor of the "Pinta," of the squadron of Christopher Columbus, which in spite of fabulous offers, will remain in the possession of the black republic. The chief commissioner of Haiti is Mr. Stephen Chauvet. On July 22 the Haitian headquarters was honored by a special visit of Monsieur Doumer, the French president, where after an inspection, prominent members of the Haitian colony in Paris were received by the Haitian minister and Commissioner Chauvet.

¶ Percy L. Julian has been given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry at the University of Vienna, Austria. This simple statement has a history back of it. Mr. Julian took his A.B. at De Pauw University, where he received the Phi Beta Kappa key and was valedictorian. He received his Master of Arts at Harvard in 1923, where he held an Austin Fellowship. In 1923-25, he was Research Fellow in Chemistry at Harvard and in the summer of 1924-25 Research Assistant in Organic chemistry. In 1926-27, he taught chemistry at the West Virginia Colored State College and then was appointed Associate Professor of Chemistry at Howard University, receiving later two years' leave of absence to complete his work for the Doctorate.

Logically, he should have received his Doctorate at Harvard but he needed money. He applied for the position of Teaching Assistant and after some haggling, the Chairman of the Committee of Awards requested him to "relieve the department of embarrassment" by withdrawing his application. In other words, Harvard did not have the courage to appoint a colored man as Teaching Assistant, despite his brilliant record.

While in Vienna, Dr. Julian gave a radio address which was heard all over Europe, and as a result of which three hundred letters were received. His subject was "Europe Does Not Know the Negro." He writes: "Two years in Europe were in every way satisfying . . . I have the pleasure and pain of contact with all phases of Austrian life: the Jewish students who are beaten with clubs periodically at the University; the poor students who eat for twenty-five cents a day and happily do their work; the wealthy who sigh over good old days; with Hungarians who curse Roumania; Austrians who hate Prussians and who laugh at American intellect and yet bow before American money; and the true Viennese whose humanness is not to be found very often in any part of the world."

A Playground in New York City

AMERICA

¶ Three officers of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, H. H. Pace, W. E. Ellis and Wilson Lovett, were charged by Mrs. Eular Davis of Oklahoma with obtaining money from her under false pretenses. Their case was tried in Chicago and they were all exonerated. The Judge said: "I intend for this discharge to be 100% and I mean to give these men an absolute bill of health so that there will be no record of any sort against them at any time in the future. Thorough examination of the facts in this case show that no crime had been committed and that a simple business transaction had been misunderstood by one of the parties. I have found these men to be of high standing in the

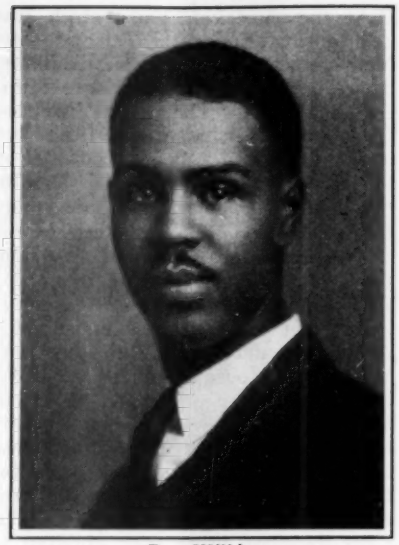
community and the institution with which they are connected to be one of the largest and strongest organizations of its kind in the country. They are discharged and acquitted without prejudice to any of their rights in connection with this matter."

¶Roy Wilkins, formerly Associate Editor of the Kansas City Call, has become Assistant Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. and entered the offices August 15. Mr. Wilkins was born in St. Louis thirty years ago; was reared in Minneapolis and graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1923. For three years while in college, he was on the staff of the college newspaper. Thence he went to Kansas City and joined The Call and was largely instrumental for its great recent development. He is married to the former Aminda A. Vadeau of St. Louis.

¶The Seventh Annual Conference of the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States was held at St. Louis September 5, 6 and 7. Confirmation mass was celebrated at St. Francis Xavier Church on Grand Boulevard.

¶The 28th annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held in Washington July 28-31. The program presented an astonishing number of speakers, there being no less than 41 set papers by persons of all ranks and authority, including the Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the District of Columbia, the President of West Virginia State College, the United States Commissioner of Education, the President of Virginia State College, the Director of Negro Education of North Carolina, the Principal of Cheyney Training School, Pennsylvania, the new head of the Trustees of the Slater Fund, and numbers of others. The attendance was small, the heat great, and the crowded program made effective conference impossible. Nevertheless, here is the nucleus of a strong organization.

¶The World's Conference, the Canada and United States International Conference, and the National United States Council of the Young Men's



Roy Wilkins

Christian Association, have finished meetings at Cleveland, Ohio. All of the hotels entertained Negro guests without discrimination. Among those who spoke on the program were the following colored men: Bishop R. E. Jones, W. R. Valentine, R. W. Bullock, H. W. Pope, Channing H. Tobias and J. T. Taylor. Resolutions on race relations were passed. Some of the statements were as follows:

We would set forth our conviction that racial and cultural variations offer an opportunity for enrichment of culture through fellowship across racial and cultural lines. This variation in no sense justifies a sense of inferiority or superiority on the part of any group.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a common obligation to all the young men and boys of any community in which it exists. We express our conviction that it is neither honest nor Christian for an Association to forget or neglect any group of young men or boys living in its community or to deny them membership in an Association on account of color.

That this Conference, although recognizing that society may not be changed in a day, and that the Y. M. C. A. must exist in the midst of society, nevertheless declares its conviction that patience without effort toward improvement is unchristian. We, therefore, call upon every Association to take such immediate next steps as the following:

To carry forward an educational program on racial understanding. There are few subjects on which there is less accurate information and more deep-seated prejudice. It is our bounden duty to help remove such ignorance and prejudice, through all educational processes which we may be able to command.

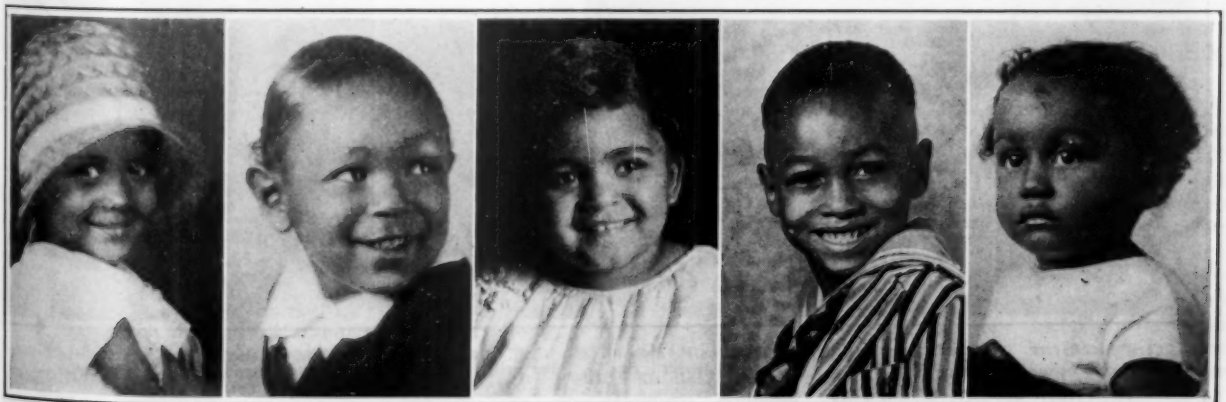
We urge upon the Association in the various communities throughout the world, the bringing together from time to time, of the choicest spirits of differing racial groups for conference and acquaintance, in order that each group may come to know the other at its best.

We further recommend that in calling national gatherings of the Y. M. C. A. in any country, care should be taken to see that all delegates may be received without discrimination as to accommodation and privileges.

We recognize that there may be limitations at present on the distance any local Association may go in serving varying racial groups together, but we urge upon every Association the obligation to take the above next steps, in order that our movement may the sooner come to what we believe is the ultimate goal of our institution; namely, the making possible of the enlistment and full participation in the Association enterprise of all classes of young men and boys in the community, without distinction of race, culture or nationality.

EAST

¶A convention of interracial amity sponsored by the Bahais of the United States and Canada, convened at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on August 21 and at Green Acre, Maine, August 22 and 23. The theme of the programs emphasized the necessity of cooperation



Claudie M. Cleveland
Birmingham, Ala.

Frank Braxton
100% Better Baby Contest
Los Angeles, Calif.

Muriel Allen
Prize Health Baby
New York, N. Y.

J. W. E. Bowen, III
Cincinnati, Ohio

June A. Sills
New York, N. Y.

between the white and colored races as an essential to world peace.

¶ Norman Carter, the brilliant young organist who furnished the music for the Springfield Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., was drowned this summer. He was born in 1910 and began to study music at the age of seven. At the time of his death, he was assistant organist of the Morgan Memorial Church in Boston.

¶ Noel Thomas, a Boston High School graduate, won the Burroughs newsboys scholarship. He has been selling papers for five years, and was Second Lieutenant in the high school cadets and on the honor roll of his school.

¶ Lawrence Beach, a third year student at Textile High School, New York, City, has been awarded the Cruikshank medal for the best record in athletics, improvement, school work and character. This is the third medal that he has received for outstanding achievement in scholarship and athletics.

¶ The Hall Johnson singers appeared in their fourth annual concert at the Lewisohn Stadium in New York City. They were accompanied by the Philharmonic Symphony of New York, under the direction of Wilhelm von Hoogstraten.

¶ Ellă J. Baker has been granted the first scholarship to a Negro by the Cooperative League of America. The summer school of the league opened at Brookwood on July 26.

¶ The famous vaudeville team of Miller and Lyles have been engaged by the Columbia Broadcasting Company for a series of 15 minute broadcasts twice a week. On the evening of their first appearance, telegrams of congratulations were received from 43 states and two foreign countries.

¶ Edgar G. Davis of Montclair, New Jersey, who has been Senior patrol leader of troop 20, was recently made Eagle Scout, Code of Honor, at Camp Glen Gray. He is the third colored boy in the state of New Jersey to achieve this rank, which is the highest scout rating.

¶ At the American Fair, which was held during August at Atlantic City, New Jersey, there was an exhibition depicting the progress of Negro farmers in Florida. The display included farm products, hand made articles, and needle work, and is being sponsored by the Smith-Hughes agents and the Florida Farmers Cooperative Association.

¶ One of the significant failures of the social settlement movement has been the way in which Negroes have been studiously neglected. It is pleasing to know that Hull House, under Jane Adams, is an exception to this rule. While Hull House is far from the center of the Negro population, nevertheless, it carries on work among Negroes through the medium of the Hull House Community Club. This is an organization of women affiliated with the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Club members bring their children to the meeting and the play leaders direct their activities while the club is in session. There are parties, outings and meetings with other clubs. The organization has been in existence five years.

BORDER STATES

¶ Winners in the Rodman Wanamaker Musical Contest for Negroes have been announced as follows:

Class 1—1st prize, William L. Dawson, Chicago; 2nd prize, James E. Dorsay, Wildwood, N. J.

Class 2—1st prize, J. Harold Brown, Indianapolis; 2nd prize, Eugene Burkes, Newark, N. J.

Class 3—1st prize, J. Harold Brown; 2nd prize, N. Clark Smith, Kansas City, Mo.

¶ Mrs. Sarah Masten Lewis died July 28 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was the first Negro to sing in the Academy of Music and in 1878 won an award in the National Musical Contest which was held at New York City. She was the mother of five children.

¶ Dr. John P. Turner of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been appointed a District of Police Surgeon. Dr. Turner is the first Negro to hold this position in the city. For more than 10 years, he has been a medical examiner for the Board of Education.

¶ Lieutenant Levi Anderson, officer in the 368th Infantry during the World War and a retired private of Troop D, 10th Cavalry, was presented with the United States army distinguished service letter by Brigadier General Collins. Lieutenant Anderson was given the award for rescuing a soldier from drowning at great risk to his own life.

SOUTHEAST

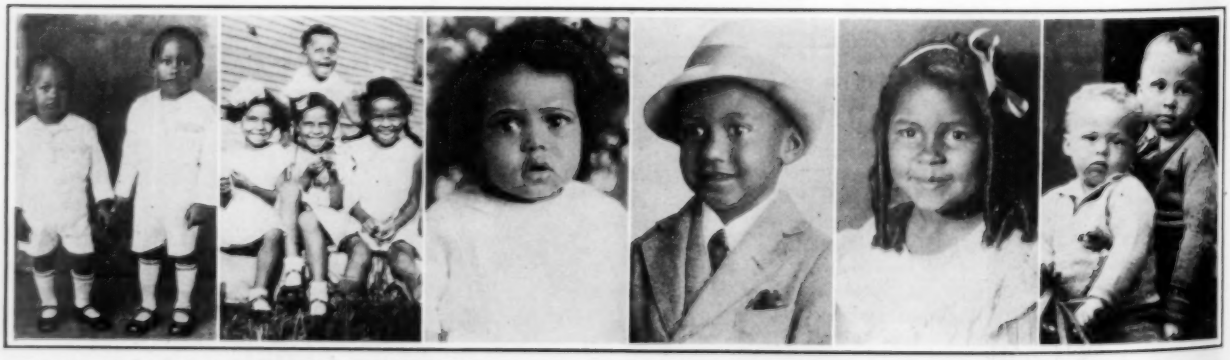
¶ William A. Robinson, a graduate of Atlanta University in 1913 and former State Supervisor of High Schools in North Carolina, has been made Principal of the Atlanta University Laboratory Schools. Mr. Robinson was born in Virginia and trained in the public schools of Durham and Atlanta University and at Teachers College, New York, where he received his Master's degree in 1924. During his work as Supervisor of High Schools of North Carolina he became an authority on Negro education and made careful surveys. During the past three years he has been Principal of the Austin High School, Knoxville, Tennessee.

¶ Hugh C. Freeland was given the Omega Psi Phi award for the highest general average in scholarships and deportment at the North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

¶ Ruth Westmoreland, a niece of the Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., broke the national high school jump record at an athletic meet on the Spelman campus May 22. Her jump was 4 feet and 9 inches.

¶ Ida Louise Miller, a sophomore at Spelman, has been awarded the $1,000 1931-32 racial minority scholarship to Mt. Holyoke College. This is the first time that this scholarship has been given.

¶ Dr. Charles S. Morris of Virginia is dead. He was known as a preacher and evangelist. He was born in Kentucky in 1865 and attended a number



Cecil and Rupert Casimir
British West Indies

Ruth, Helen and Ida-Mae Price
Chicago
Melvin Bulkley
River Rouge, Mich.

Gloria V. Powell
Williamsport, Pa.

C. P. Henry Marsh
2nd Prize, N.A.A.C.P.
Kokomo, Ind.

Madelyne Caldwell
Birmingham, Ala.

Billie & John Patterson
Washington, D. C.

of institutions, studying both law and theology. He became Secretary to the late Frederick Douglass and his first wife was Douglass' granddaughter. In the height of his career as pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church in New York he was a speaker of tremendous power.

¶ William S. Nelson, for some time Assistant to the President of Howard University, has been made President of Shaw University, North Carolina. He was born in Kentucky in 1895; educated at Howard University, and at Yale. Afterward, he spent a year at the University of Paris and two years in German universities. He also served two years in the army as first lieutenant with the A. E. F. overseas. His wife was Blanche Louise Wright, Nashville, Tennessee.

¶ George W. Brown, a white soda clerk in Conyers' Smoke Shop at Raleigh, North Carolina, was fined $15 Aug. 13 by Judge Barnes in Municipal Court for his assault on C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, when he attempted to drink a bottle of coca-cola, which he had bought in the store. Brown ordered him to drink it outside and refusal provoked the assault.

During the same week Mr. Spaulding, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League, was elected to the Executive Board of the John F. Slater Fund.

MIDDLE SOUTH

¶ Tennessee A & I State College, Nashville, Tennessee, concluded its 19th scholastic year with a total enrollment of 1,633 college students; 96 were awarded a B. S. degree. Wm. J. Hale, Jr., ranking student, graduated summa cum laude. The summer session of 12 weeks had an enrollment of 1,014 students, most of whom were teachers working toward college degrees.

¶ Meharry Medical College's two million dollar plant, composed of four buildings, covering six city blocks, has been completed. Two of the buildings will include the schools of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry, another for the training of nurses, and the fourth is to be used for hospital purposes.

¶ A conference of Southern white educators held recently at George Peabody College, Tennessee, planned the introduction in colleges and public schools of the South, of courses on race relations and other courses which will help a more intelligent and fair-minded inter-racial attitude.

¶ C. T. Simpson received his degree as Master of Science from the University of Iowa at the close of the summer term, and has been appointed as Professor of Chemistry at Straight College, New Orleans, Louisiana.

SOUTHWEST

¶ Ninety teachers of Vocational Agriculture, representing 54 counties in Texas, attended a five-day conference of Vocational Agriculture at Prairie View State College during August. Their program included supervised practice, evening school methods and farm records.

¶ I. W. Young has been made President of Langston University, Oklahoma, replacing President Z. T. Hubert. Young was a former President of the institution but was ousted. He appears to be the political tool of the curious person who is now Governor of Oklahoma. Langston has long been the football of Oklahoma politics.

MIDDLE WEST

¶ Joseph Walker, the son of Walter F. Walker of Columbus, Ohio, has made an unusual record in the Engineering Department of Tufts College, Mass., where he has just finished his sophomore year. He carried eighteen semester hours each semester and received for the year 10 "A's" and 2 "B's."

¶ Charles W. Florence has been made President of Lincoln University, Missouri, to succeed N. B. Young. Mr. Florence was formerly Professor of Psychology at the Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., and is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh.

¶ Out of thousands of babies at the Illinois State Fair "Better Babies" Contest, Margaret Danley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Danley, Jr., of Springfield, Illinois, was one of the four to score 100% and the first Negro baby to ever receive an award at these annual contests.

¶ John Greene, baritone, competing with hundreds of singers in the largest audition ever held in Chicago, was given first choice in the Baritone class by radio listeners throughout four days of preliminaries, semi-finals and finals. The judges made their selection for the beauty of voice alone without seeing the singers.

¶ Dr. Daniel H. Williams, perhaps the most celebrated of Negro surgeons, is dead in Chicago. He was one of the founders of the Provident Hospital and Associate Surgeon at St. Luke's. He was 73 years of age and first became noted for performing in 1893 the delicate operation of stitching the heart of a living person. He served as chief surgeon of Provident Hospital and afterward of Freedman's Hospital. He was a Fellow of the American Hospital of Surgeons. In his will, he left part of his estate to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

¶ Six scholarships to the University of Michigan are granted annually and all the colleges of Michigan compete.

William A. Robinson. *See Page 346*

David Cannon, a colored student of Hillsdale College, was given one of the scholarships this year. It amounts to expenses in the Graduate School of the University of Michigan for one year. Cannon has made an especially brilliant record at Hillsdale and is a graduate of the Cranford High School of New Jersey.

Luther E. Smith of Hillsdale also graduated with honors. He was trained at the Sumner High School, St. Louis.

¶ Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago is studying medicine in Vienna as a Fellow of the University of Chicago from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Recently Dr. Giles was elected to the Executive Committee of the local American Medical Association.

¶ The Mundy Choristers of eighty colored voices under James A. Mundy of Chicago, have taken part in the open air stadium concerts given under the auspices of Loyola University.

¶ John Stubbs, a 16-year-old Negro of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, entered and maintained a place among 250 young golfers who took part in the annual Pennsylvania Junior Golf Tournament. Stubbs is a caddy at the Stanton Heights Gold Club and turned in a score of 69 on the 18-hole course, which won fourth place from a large field.

¶ S. Joe Brown, Des Moines, Ia., who was elected to the University of Iowa Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in 1898, writes us that a person elected to the Phi Beta Kappa receives nothing but a certificate of election and must buy his own key and have it engraved as he wishes. This seems to dispose of the claim of Louis D. White in 1930 that the Chapter at the University of Iowa sent him a key which he innocently wore supposing that he had been elected to the fraternity.

FAR WEST

¶ Negro entrants from Central Pool defeated Sewtelle team of white swimmers in an aquatic meet for all races. It was held at Los Angeles, California, August 12. In the distance events, the white teams outpointed.

¶ Figures published August 15 by the Dean of Men's office at the University of California, Berkeley, on the scholarship rating of 63 fraternities showed that Alpha Epsilon chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity ranked first with a 1.58 average. This is the only Negro fraternity recognized on the University campus. John Jones, a sophomore in the College of Chemistry, and Lloyd Hughes, a senior in the College of Letters and Sciences, both made an A-average, and are candidates for Phi Beta Kappa.

AFRICA

¶ There has been going on for some time a revolt in the Congo in Kasai Province of the Belgian Congo, where there are 14,000 persons of whom 4,000 are armed by muzzle-loaded rifles. The rebels burned down three trading posts and military operations have been going on against them. The Belgians think that the worst of the revolt is over but furnish no details as to its cause, except to speak of the increase in the activity of secret societies.

¶ Because colored boxers will not be allowed to take part in the Empire games in South Africa, the Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association has prohibited any South African boxers from entering any tournaments held under its auspices.

¶ In the Transkeian territories of South Africa all the native chiefs and leaders of the Bantu have agreed to unite. This decision came as a result of a remarkable meeting of natives under the paramount chief of Western Pondoland. Some four thousand natives attended.

WEST INDIES

¶ It is difficult to obtain news "Along the Color Line" from the West Indies because of the custom peculiar to those islands of making no mention of the color of persons in their news dispatches. The English, with their usual hypocrisy, call this the "abolition of the color line." But there is a color line in the West Indies and a very broad and secure one. Yet, because of lack of knowledge of the facts, it is difficult to discuss it.

¶ Two instances illustrate this: Recently in press dispatches we learn that the Honorable R. C. Crawford and wife, and Miss Dorothy Crawford, were entertained at luncheon by the Governor of Bermuda. Mr. Crawford is a colored man, and one of the most prominent and progressive persons in Bermuda. He is a member of the House of Assembly and his daughter is a student at McGill University, Canada. The point, however (which the stranger would miss) is that this is the first time in the history of Bermuda that a colored person has been entertained by the Governor at luncheon. Colored persons have often appeared at the Governor's receptions and tea-parties but never before at a formal meal.

¶ Again, on May 19, at Hamilton, Bermuda, there was opened the new Central School. This school is due to the initiative of the late Dr. John W. Cann, a colored man, and is a large and beautiful building with a headmaster and four assistants; and since school attendance has been made compulsory, the school is bound to have a full attendance. But here again the thing which the ordinary reader would miss is the fact that this is the first school in Bermuda which is to be attended by white and colored children. All the other public schools have been separated by race.

¶ A colored man, Dr. Harold A. Moody of Jamaica, has been elected President of the London Federation of Christian Endeavor. Mr. Moody has been in London since 1904 and studied at Kings College and Kings College Hospital. He is presiding physician and Vice Chairman of the Joint Council to Promote Understanding Between White and Colored People in Great Britain.

¶ Mr. C. Stanley Bailey, a native of St. Kitts, British West Indies, has recently completed his medical course at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. He is a nephew of Dr. R. W. Bailey of Philadelphia.

¶ Sidney Alberga, a colored man of Jamaica, is writing novels in London. His first novel "Chameleons" is published by the Swan Press and has been well received by the London papers. A second novel will shortly appear. Mr. Alberga has been spending the winter in Italy.

¶ Mr. H. Hudson Phillips, formerly instructor of Social Science at Cheyney Normal School, Cheyney, Pennsylvania, has been in England since June, 1928, studying for the English bar at the University College, London. In January, 1931, he was called to the bar by Gray's Inn. He has returned to the West Indies and is now practicing in Trinidad.

ASIA

¶ Dr. J. R. Chitamber, a native Indian, has been made the first Indian Bishop of the M. E. Church. He was born in 1879 and ordained in 1909. He became Principal of Lucknow Christian College and was recently elected to the Bishopric. He has six children, three of whom have been educated in America.

¶ The Right Honorable Srinivasa Sastri in giving evidence before the joint East African Parliament Commission, announced that the Government of India wished to alter its previous acceptance to the scheme of close communion between East Africa. Disapproval is expressed and safeguards asked; namely, that the native population be represented by officials or by the Indians and not by white settlers. That the status of Indians should not be inferior to that of other residents and that their demand for a common electoral role be considered.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

¶ Morris de Castro has recently been appointed as Assistant Government Secretary by Governor Pierson of the Virgin Islands.

Joseph S. Scott
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gwendolyn C. Hale
Nashville, Tenn.

Horace and Constance Mann
Curryville, Ga.

Pearl M. Gore
Nashville, Tenn.

Alice C. Danigan
Kokomo, Ind.

Thwarted Talent

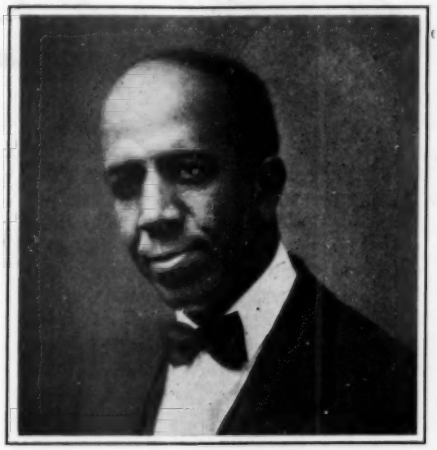
A SKETCH BY ROBERT T. KERLIN

MOLTON CARTER MAJORS runs a two-chair barber shop in Keyser, West Virginia. Besides his tonsorial equipment there is a desk in his shop on which are books, mainly for the study of the English language. I selected his barber shop on coming to Keyser by chance or providence. His speech and manner were those of a gentleman. We conversed, became acquaintances and friends.

Now comes an inexplicable hiatus in this story. I cannot explain how two years could pass before I discovered that this man could sing; that he was consumed by an ambition to sing!

Majors had had no training, but had been interested in music all his life. As a child he used to hear his mother sing as she did her work about the house and he would join in with her. His father died when he was very young and, being the eldest of three children, he had to go to work.

Of his own life, Majors says, "I learned something about notes in public school. While working in a tobacco factory at my home in Bedford, Virginia, I had a chance to hear lots of singing by those that worked in the factory, and I was always delighted to hear them sing. Most of the singing was done by the older ones so I would not sing loud enough to be heard, but I would always sing. When I grew older I was asked to join the church choir and anywhere I went after leaving home I tried to get on the choir. I loved to sing."



Molton Carter Majors

On Armistice Day, 1929, I arranged for him to appear on an assembly program of the Junior College, where I teach at Keyser. He began with "Ain't G'wine to Study War No More." The plan was that he should stop singing after four or five stanzas, but the student applause was so great that he had to go on with the other verses as well. This was his first cultured audience and it went wild with enthusiasm!

A year passed, and nothing further happened. Majors went back to his shop. Again he was asked to appear on an assembly program. There was another ovation.

Now comes the point of the story; in response to a letter of recommendation, the Associated Broadcasting Corporation, Station WTBO, Cumberland, Maryland, consented to give him a trial. That was enough. We rejoiced at this assurance of triumph. Following this audition the daily paper announced his return engagement by the Broadcasting Corporation with the comment that "his singing was of such pleasing quality that he has been engaged to take part in the regular weekly program." Molton Majors, barber, therefore sings over the radio every Sunday afternoon.

So much to rejoice for, but the pity of all those lost years! His tenor voice —I am yet unable to say what his possibilities are and were—was missing the culture he craved for it. I say, the pity and the tragedy of it!

Majors is now forty-four. He still helps support his mother and his story is sadly interesting in showing the obstacles in the way of a talented Negro youth and the difficulties that beset him.

OUR READERS SAY

SOME time ago the Editor of THE CRISIS stated that adventures along the color line would be welcome. The following story came to my attention recently, and seemed to me worthy of notice.

Four Philadelphia teachers went on a Mediterranean cruise last summer. They spent a day in Algiers, hiring a taxi to show them the sights. Certain points of interest had been promised by the taxi driver, and when, in the early afternoon, they found themselves being returned to the pier with program incomplete, they pooled their French vocabularies in indignant protest. The driver grew angry and so did they, but without accomplishing noticeable results.

Just then a very handsome young man appeared, realized that they were travellers in distress, and inquired politely, and in impeccable English, if he might be of any assistance. They explained the situation, and in French. He gave the driver explicit directions. Not content with that, he said to them: "I am free until seven o'clock. I know Algiers. Would you care to have me show you some interesting places that do not come in the ordinary tourist's itinerary?" Would they? Foolish question!

They spent a thrilling afternoon. The young man certainly knew his way about. A knock at a back door, a few words in a strange language—(was it Arabic?)—and their way was plain. These pigs of Christians, women at that, went into a Mohammedan mosque without protest. They saw a native wedding, and many other, to them, extraordinary sights. There were some slight expenses to the trip, which the young man met. To these Americans he seemed a very gifted young man. They heard him speak four languages, and he confessed to six. They were frankly curious about him, and asked if he was English. No, he said, his English accent probably came from his sojourn at Oxford.

When he took them back to their boat, they tried to compensate him for the time he had given them, but he refused their money. They owed him nothing, he said. If they really wanted to do something for him, they could

(*Will you please turn to page* 353)

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

EDUCATION

GRAVE as our other disabilities, there is a sense in which discrimination gaainst Negro children in education is the most dangerous and it is doubly dangerous because so little is said about it. The great educational foundations are either silent or rush into print to commend any movement which indicates advance, utterly ignoring the fact that with all the South has done for Negro education, the present situation is disgraceful. Take, for instance, three examples:

First, there is the practice of the United States Government itself in the Canal Zone, and we quote simply the facts brought to light by "The Institute of Educational Research of the Teachers' College of Columbia University." Their survey of 1930 endeavors to put the best face possible upon the race discrimination in the Zone, and yet 2,667 white children have two high schools, and 3,949 colored children have none. There are kindergartens for white children and none for the colored children. The colored teachers are discriminated against in wages, vacations and sick-leave. All of the colored schoolhouses are in "an unsatisfactory condition" and are crowded often with double sessions. The Committee recommends that household arts, agriculture and mechanical training be taught in the colored schools and that the white schools have a Junior College with courses in medicine, history, language, and the fine arts!

In New Orleans, a colored weekly recently made a study covering the scholastic year 1928-29. In Orleans Parish there were 260,000 whites and 100,000 Negroes. The school board spent $3,054,886 on the white children and $652,192 on the colored children, or $78 for each white pupil and $48 for each Negro pupil. There is only one colored senior high school, a building which the whites had used up and turned over to the Negroes. It is overcrowded while there are several costly and commodious white schools upon which large sums are spent.

The crowding in the colored elementary schools is almost unbelievable. McDonough 36 is a two-story frame building dating back to the Civil War. It has an enrollment of 11,000 miserably crowded children, some of the classrooms having as many as 90. Two hundred and twenty of the pupils are sent to a neighboring church. Many of the children sit three in a seat and others on benches. Despite this, $2,000,000 was appropriated during the year for new white schools. Many of the colored children are on part-time because of double sessions and often teachers cannot find their classes nor pupils their teachers. The Leonidas School has three buildings: One, an old church, and one an old theater filled with cracks. The Marcharty School is a fire-trap.

Finally, in Muskogee, Oklahoma, a statement was published of the schools for the year 1931-32. Muskogee had in 1920, 22,176 white people and 7,195 Negroes,—the Negroes forming nearly 24% of the population. They probably form a larger percentage of the population today. The appropriation for the white schools amounts to $444,447, while the appropriation for the colored schools is $63,839. The white school teachers get $322,500 and the colored school teachers $52,000. Supplies, library, janitors, light, power and repairs cost $121,947 for the white schools and $11,839 for the colored schools.

Something must be done to remedy a situation which seeks to fasten slavery permanently upon the colored people of the United States by denying their children decent education.

SHALL I STUDY ENGINEERING?

"I HAVE finished high school and hope to enter Ohio State University soon. However, the fact that most fields are overcrowded now, and the handicap of just plain being colored, I am at a loss to know what course it would be wise to pursue. Engineering science has always interested me, but the question of color arises here and I am not sure that it would be possible to secure jobs in this field that would justify the effort necessary to prepare oneself for this special work.

"I know that it is impossible for you to say that success is sure in any certain field, as much depends upon the ability and capacity for work of the individual. However, with your understanding of Negro education and the problems peculiar to our race, I believe you can give me some very valuable information that will assist in planning my life's work."

This is a grave question. Usually when a colored boy in the high school states that he wants to study for a profession or higher career, his white teachers promptly discourage him. They say that Negroes usually become cooks, servants and laborers and that few enter the professions. When the boy reaches college this advice is emphasized. He may even be refused admission to the classes in engineering, medicine, art and the like, on the plea that Negroes cannot successfully pursue such hard studies or more usually on the assertion that there is no field there for Negroes.

Let us say frankly that a well-trained Negro engineer is going to have a good deal more difficulty in finding a job than a white one. Nevertheless, it is possible to find an opening. There are successful Negro engineers in mechanical lines, in electricity, in research; and unless young, colored men push into this field and conquer it, the field will remain narrow or even closed. It is going to take grit and sacrifice and some failure, but that is what the Negro problem means.

If, therefore, you want to be an engineer and you have the requisite gifts, go on and prepare yourself and fight for a job.

NEGRO AMERICANS

THE Negro population, which was according to census reports, 10,463,131, January 1, 1920, had increased to 11,890,498, April 1, 1930. This was an increase of 13.6%, which is unusually large for a group which has practically no foreign migration and which is going through a severe economic crisis. It is much larger than the reported increase of 6.5% during the decade 1910–1930.

This may show a lower death rate, but it probably shows that the census of 1920 was defective so far as Negroes are concerned, and that the present increase appears larger than it really is. The Negro forms 9.7% of the popula-

tion and hopes for our group disappearance by death will have again to be indefinitely postponed.

However, our ancient enemy, Frederick L. Hoffman, who has been slurring Negroes regularly for thirty years, finds some rays of light. While Negroes in the South have increased from 8,912,231 in 1920 to 9,361,577 in 1930, nevertheless, their rate of increase has been less than that of the white population in these states and they form a smaller percentage of the total population in all Southern states, except Delaware and Maryland, where they are stationary, and West Virginia where they have increased. This, says Mr. Hoffman, "points strongly toward a lessening rate of increase on the part of the Negro population." Of course, it does nothing of the sort since Northern Negroes have increased at the rate of 63% in the last decade, despite difficult housing and small families.

It is not to be regretted that Mr. Hoffman will probably die some years before the Negro race in America disappears.

A'LELIA WALKER

THE only child of Madame Walker was a person of infinite pathos. Born before her mother's financial success, she had little formal training, and yet in her womanhood she had the surroundings of wealth. Without beauty but of fine physique, she ever had deep and almost unlimited sympathy with her fellows. She was generous and free-handed to a fault, and for that very reason was preyed upon by false and fair weather friends who lived upon her bounty. Her life was a series of pitiful disappointments, interpersed with happy incidents and a wide and primitive enjoyment of life. She loved beauty—beauty of women, beauty of home, sea and sky and strength of young men. Always there was a crowd of such folk near her and her dinners, parties and receptions were things to see and marvel at. Under other circumstances, with different training and contacts, she would now have been at the fullness of her power and ability to carry into realization her mother's great dreams. But it happened otherwise and she died because she was tired of living. Her memory with all the things that mar it, is not altogether unlovely, and her life surely not quite in vain.

A WORTHY PRIZE

AN Editorial in the Oakland, California *Tribune*, June 3, 1931, says:

"Good purposes are to be served by the literary prize which encourages Negroes to creative work and also honors an outstanding leader in the elevation of the race. In the days of the abolition movement the grandmother of Mrs. E. R. Matthews of New York City was a prominent opponent of slavery. Carrying on in the spirit of her forebear and in recognition of the work of W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of THE CRISIS, oldest Negro monthly in the country, Mrs. Matthews offers $1,000 annually. Next year's award will be for fiction; then one for non-fiction prose; then one for poetry. One need but review the work of Negro writers to know what to expect. From Phyllis Wheatley, slave girl of the Revolution period, through Paul Lawrence Dunbar, willam Stanley Braithwaite, Countée Cullen, Claude McKay, James Weldon Johnson and Langston Hughes the list has been impressive and one to demonstrate the race's capabilities in letters."

Rhythm and Harmonica Band, Douglass Elementary School, Johnson City, Tenn.

MAY HOWARD JACKSON

THE death of May Howard Jackson is a loss to art. She was a sculptor with peculiar natural gifts. With her sensitive soul she needed encouragement and contacts and delicate appreciation. Instead of this, she ran into the shadows of the Color Line. Problems of race, class, of poverty and family may affect different persons quite differently. It may inspire some and discourage others. It may give new determination or set a soul wandering. In the case of May Howard Jackson the contradictions and idiotic ramifications of the Color Line tore her soul asunder. It made her at once bitter and fierce with energy, cynical of praise and above all at odds with life and people. She met rebuffs in her attempts to study, and in her attempts at exhibition, in her chosen ideal of portraying the American mulatto type; with her own friends and people she faced continual doubt as to whether it was worth while and what it was all for. Thus the questing, unhappy soul of the Artist beat battered wings at the gates of day and wept alone. She accomplished enough to make her fame firm in our annals and yet one must with infinite sorrow, think how much more she might have done had her spirit been free!

WHAT'S THE USE?

ONCE in a while the Editor of THE CRISIS allows himself to be facetious. For instance, recently a letter came to us from Washington, D. C.:

"I have a manuscript relating to colored people that I would like to send to you.

"Please write me the rules and the price you think you would pay if you desire it."

Whereupon I replied gaily:

"Answering your letter of March 8, what would you pay for a hat that you had never seen?"

This answer came promptly back:

"I do not remember saying anything about hats. However, you have the letter. Did I?"

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

FORTUNATELY, since the War the people of France have not had to depend upon white American propa-

(*Will you please turn to page* 358)

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FALL TERM BEGINS OCTOBER 1

For further particulars address:

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JOHN W. HAYWOOD, *Dean*

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INFORMATION: — Address EDWARD N. WILSON, Registrar, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

CRISIS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

OUR READERS SAY

(Continued from page 349)

give him their names and addresses. He travelled around this old world quite a bit. He would probably be in Algiers for six months, and then would move on. He would be glad to send them cards from some interesting place. Of course, they gladly complied with his request. Who would not be pleased to hear from such an interesting person?

It is not too unusual a story, is it? Such things occasionally happen to travellers. Only this time the four women were white and the man was colored. They were not sure of it at the time they met him. His color might have been a very becoming coat of tan. But the young man was not content to end the adventure without a splendid gesture for his people.

When the teacher who told me the story reached home she found a letter from the man awaiting her. He enclosed the promised picture card. He said that a student was usually in need of money, but he had refused theirs because he wanted them to know that there were always people who were glad to do what they could for strangers in a strange land. He had been affected by the fact that they were from Philadelphia, for he had always thought that Philadelphia must be different from the rest of the United States. (Poor lad, I suppose he had never been there!) If they still felt that they were indebted to him in any way, they might do some kindness to a colored family there.

Whether that kindness has as yet been passed on I do not know. I do know, however, that it has made a deep and lasting impression. The teacher who received the letter answered it to the vague address given, but the young man apparently has delivered his message and disappeared.

RUBLE WANZER,
Pennsylvania.

I SEE by the papers that Dr. Dan Williams of Chicago left half of his estate to the N. A. A. C. P. That is the finest news in many a day. As our stronger professional men become prosperous, it is singularly gratifying that the central organization for our improvement should have such a large place in their thought.

And I do not think I have written you about the DuBois Literary Prize. You and the whole country are to be congratulated on that too.

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I am especially delighted with the advanced and liberal attitude you are taking and I wish you every success in the world, and I know that the blight of conservatism will never spread its devastating curse on your magazine.

I had the pleasure of meeting you at the Somerville Hotel in this city at a conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People several years ago, and remember that meeting very vividly.

Wishing you all success in your cause in which I have always been interested, I am

JOHN R. HAYNES, CALIF.

IS THE N. A. A. C. P. LYING DOWN ON ITS JOB?

(*Continued from page* 343)

less of what ought to have been done. We are handicapped and limited by lack of funds and the disproportionate amount of time and energy that must go to raising money. We are overwhelmed by the vastness of the need of 12 million souls in travail. But we did accomplish something.

Again there were matters we purposely did not touch. *The N. A. A. C. P. is not an organization to defend black criminals. We are not in the field to condone rape, murder and theft simply because it is done by black men. What we defend and demand is the right of a human being to justice whether he is white or black.*

No man must be punished in America because he is a Negro. That damns our civilization and shames our pretended religion. When we hear that eight colored men have raped two white girls in Alabama, we are not first in the field to defend them. If they are guilty and have a fair trial the case is none of our business. We did not know whether they were guilty or not. We feared an unjust trial even if they were guilty. But first we sought the facts, *we must have the Truth.* Once we were convinced that eight ignorant, poverty-stricken boys had been framed by a mob on the forced testimony of two prostitutes, then and not until then did we throw every ounce of energy into the Scottsboro cases.

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POSTSCRIPT

(*Continued from page* 351)

ganda for their knowledge of the American Negro. They met the Negro face-to-face during the War, and since that time, practically every Frenchman visiting the United States has refused to be steered deftly away from the race problem. Many have come here to study the situation at first hand. Two recent books illustrate this. One by Georges Duhamel, "Scènes de la Vie future," was published last year and is a sophisticated review of civilization from the American point of view. It takes up science, the movies, ideas of liberty, alcohol and automobiles, death in the stock yards and above all, (Chapter Eleven) "La Séparation de Races."

This chapter considers the nonsense of race separation; Negroes who are black but white, Jim-crow cars, different colored brothers and sisters, separate grave yards, a visit to a Connecticut college, where among the students was "une belle petite Négresse." There is a conversation with "Mr. Oliver Knickerbocker," who declares that all true Americans absolutely refuse to consider the idea of miscegenation, and since there are 12 millions of Negroes concludes that the problem is insoluble. Whereupon Mr. Duhamel replies, "I have never before altogether believed in inherent justice. I have not thought until now that evil was definitely punished and I usually find myself in a state of mind which is pessimistic; however, all that you tell me gives birth to a sort of hope; the idea that the innumerable crimes of the slave trade and of slavery, upon which the American prosperity is founded,—the idea that this crime remains unatoned for and that it opens in the side of American prosperity, an incurable disease—do you not find that from a moral point of view that this idea is consoling and indeed beautiful?"

The other book, by Magdeleine Paz, a pseudonym for Magdeleine Marx, is called "Black Brother." It discards the light touch and cynicism of Duhamel and takes up with vehemence and dramatic power the position of slaves, "the millions and millions of colored men who helped make the rich provinces of the superb United States. Color prejudice, we know continues to exist in Chicago and in New York. We come near smiling at it as a world superstition. We are ignorant and indeed all Europe is ignorant that it is a cause of upheaval, despair and blood. Europe is entirely ignorant of the capital importance of the Negro people in the future of the United States." The book discusses lynching, the cotton kingdom, the migration to the North, the color line and the "proletariat of the proletariats." It is a splendidly written book with fine insight and ideals.

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Shows Skin in Unhealthy Condition and Stagnated by Foreign Impurities Such as Blackheads, Pimples, and Blotches. No One Is Exempt from This American Condition. Palmer's Treatment Produces Amazing Results!

Take a magnifying glass—examine your skin with it—look for epidermis stagnosis. You will be shocked! No one is exempt from this American skin condition. Millions have it without knowing it, and their beauty is destroyed.

Epidermis stagnosis comes from the food you eat and the foreign impurities in the air you breathe. It means that the outer layer of skin is in a state of stagnation, resulting from clogged pores. When the pores are clogged they cannot perform their natural function of evacuating the greases which come to the skin from other parts of the body. Neither can the pores breathe, which impairs their freedom in absorbing the vitalizing elements of the air. Such a condition brings blackheads, pimples, blotches, and more serious disorders; it ruins the skin texture and destroys beauty.

For years Palmer's "Skin Success" Treatment has produced amazing results in the most advanced cases of epidermis stagnosis. It not only removes the condition but refines the skin texture—makes it soft and beautiful, revitalizes it and leaves you looking years younger.

This remarkable treatment is composed of an ointment, a whitening cream and a soap.

The ointment gently seeps thru the outer layer of skin, purifies and lightens it and corrects skin disorders; the whitening cream (liquid) penetrates the pores and draws from the deepest facial crevices every particle of dirt, powder and grease; the soap restores a youthful complexion, brings you loveliness and preserves it.

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